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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS
INSECTICIDE DIVISION

Patent List No. 4

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A LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued from 1917 to 1933 inclusive

relating to

MECHANICALLY OPERATED INSECT TRAPS

Compiled by

R. C. Roark

Washington, D. C.
July 1934

A LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS RELATING TO MECHANICALLY OPERATED INSECT TRAPS, ISSUED FROM 1917 to 1933, INCLUSIVE

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R. C. Roark

Insecticide Division, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils

In addition to the 28 patents in this list, one, namely 1,681,625, included in Patent List No. 2 (Insect Traps Using Artificial Light), also relates to mechanically operated insect traps.

Twenty-one of these devices attract flies by bait (sugar, syrup, honey or food), 1 uses an electric light, 3 use an adhesive, and the others employ no lure.

Every effort has been made by the compiler to make this list of patents complete, and no discrimination is intended against any patent mention of which is inadvertently omitted.

The Department of Agriculture assumes no responsibility for the merits or workableness of any of the patents, nor does it recommend any of the inventions listed.

1,220,860 (Mar. 27, 1917; appl. Jan. 29, 1916). FLY TRAP. Samuel Krueger, Fredericksburg, Tex. - Rotary Fly Trap Co., Houston, Tex. - Insects, especially flies, are attracted by bait to this device and are carried on an endless apron actuated by clockwork into a trapping chamber.

1,225,638 (May 8, 1917; appl. Dec. 8, 1915). FLY TRAP. Albert S. Jernigan, Cheyenne, Okla.,- One-fourth to J. L. M. Curry and A. J. Smith, Cheyenne, Okla. - Flies are attracted to a paper disc, coated with sugar or analogous material, which is rotated by clockwork under a receptacle into which the flies are brushed.

1,232,762 (July 10, 1917; Appl. Mar. 10, 1917). INSECT TRAP. Horatio S. Brown, Williams, Minn. - Flies are attracted to this device by food or other suitable bait. The device is automatically actuated by clockwork at predetermined intervals in such a manner that the flies go upward into a transparent cone, where they are trapped.

1,239,302 (Sept. 4, 1917; appl. Nov. 9, 1914). INSECT TRAP. Ernest E. Pearson and William H. Pearson, Mitchelville, Iowa. - Flies are attracted to this trap by bait and are carried into a trapping chamber by a rotating drum actuated by clockwork. This trap is especially useful for taking bees from a hive and removing them to another hive for starting new swarms.

1,252,151 (Jan. 1, 1918; appl. Dec. 18, 1915). FLY TRAP. Tetsushiro Nakamigawa, New York, N.Y. - Flies alighting upon a baited endless belt are carried under a transparent trapping chamber.

1,277,298 (Aug. 27, 1918; appl. Dec. 16, 1916). FLY TRAP. Axel C. G. Dreilick, Gottenborg, Sweden. - Ernst J. Ohnell. - Flies are attracted to a sugar-coated cylinder which revolves, carrying the flies into a removable trapping compartment.

1,277,531 (Sept. 3, 1918; appl. June 27, 1918). INSECT TRAPPING AND KILLING MACHINE. - Ernst Behr, Saratoga Springs, N.Y. - This invention relates to a machine for trapping and killing insects, such as flies, mosquitoes, and ants, and is adapted more particularly for use in kitchens, bakeries, confectioneries and similar places. The principal object of the invention is to provide a partly automatic double acting trapping and crushing machine, in which a pair of screen-traps are alternately raised and lowered to expose and inclose a bait pad, and at properly timed intervals release a weight or spring-actuated disc to crush the trapped insects within the trap-screen.

1,283,053 (Oct. 29, 1918; appl. Nov. 5, 1917). INSECT TRAP. Lem H. Bethel, Mountainair, N. Mex. - Flies alighting on an endless belt are carried by clockwork into a receptacle.

1,299,372 (April 1, 1919; appl. Aug. 14, 1917). INSECT DESTROYING DEVICE. - Anton C. Menge, Myrtle Grove, La. - One-fourth to Charles J. Lafitte and one-fourth to Albert W. Short, Myrtle Grove, La.- Winged and crawling pests, such as ants, beetles and flies, are attracted to bait balls of cotton gauze or other absorbent material preferably saturated with some sticky material. These balls are contained in a magazine from which they are periodically discharged by clockwork and fall into an insecticidal liquid.

1,326,818 (Dec. 30, 1919; appl. Aug. 2, 1919). FLY TRAP. Masao Yoshikawa, College Park, Md. - This mechanically driven device for catching flies has for its object the provision of a trap including a clockwork driven endless belt coated with some suitable syrup or other bait to attract flies. It moves into a hood that communicates with a cage member into which the flies will pass and be caught.

1,359,796 (Nov. 23, 1920; appl. May 2, 1919). APPARATUS FOR CATCHING FLIES. Juan I. Dominguez, Buenos Aires, Argentina. - Flies are attracted by syrup to a disc which is rotated by clockwork and carries the flies into a collecting compartment.

1,367,100 (Feb. 1, 1921; appl. Nov. 4, 1919). INSECT TRAP. Ferdinand H. Schultz, Treynor, Iowa. - Flies are attracted by bait to a glass disc which rotates and carries them under a wire mesh cage. The entrance to the trapping chamber is camouflaged by mirrors.

1,369,357 (Feb. 22, 1921; appl. June 15, 1920). FLY TRAP. Frederick L. Sandoz, Opelousas, La. - Flies are attracted by bait to a disc which rotates and carries them into a trapping receptacle, where they may be destroyed by poison.

1,369,429 (Feb. 22, 1921; appl. Aug. 21, 1920). INSECT TRAP. John S. Helling, Visalia, Calif. - Flies attracted by sugar or other bait to a flat plate are struck by a swatter which is operated by a clockwork time mechanism.

1,370,414 (Mar. 1, 1921; appl. Jan. 26, 1920). FLY TRAP. Lorenzo Cusi, New York, N.Y. - Flies attracted by bait to a slowly moving platform are carried into a trapping chamber.

1,379,948 (May 31, 1921; appl. Apr. 27, 1920). FLY TRAP. William S. Wallace, Fort Worth, Tex. - One-half to Caspar O. Daliet, Taylor, Tex. - Flies are attracted by honey to an endless belt which carries them to a trapping chamber.

1,441,306 (Jan. 9, 1923; appl. May 28, 1921; Renewed Dec. 6, 1922). FLY TRAP. Samuel H. Snuffer and Jesse A. Shanks, Daniels, W. Va. - This fly trap employs an endless conveyor driven by an electric motor which quickly conveys the insects (attracted by honey or syrup) into the trap, where they are killed by a suitable fumigant or deodorizer.

1,462,873 (July 24, 1923; appl. Sept. 7, 1921). FLY CATCHING APPARATUS. Henry C. Shockey and Thomas Fennell, Casa Grande, Ariz. - In this apparatus flies are conveyed into a cage by means of an endless belt which is baited with sugar water or the like, and are killed by means of poison upon a suspended ball.

1,471,086 (Oct. 16, 1923; appl. June 1, 1920). FLY TRAP. Katsuichi Yokosawa and Koji Miyazaki, Los Angeles, Calif. - K. Miyazaki. - This fly trap is adapted for use in kitchens, dining rooms, and hospitals, where it is desirable to catch flies alive and subsequently destroy them. By means of bait such as sugar, the flies are attracted to a disc, which slowly moves and carries them into a trapping receptacle.

1,474,427 (Nov. 20, 1923; appl. Mar. 28, 1923). INSECT CATCHING DEVICE. Benjamin F. Alink, Spring Valley, Minn. - This device which is adapted to be attached to the harness of a horse, is operated by the movements of the animal's head. The insects are attracted to the device by means of a liquid bait and are crushed by the operation of the apparatus.

1,474,805 (Nov. 20, 1923; appl. Apr. 17, 1922). TRAP. Isaac Wagner, Walla Walla, Wash. - Flies are attracted to a cylinder by means of bait. The cylinder is slowly turned by means of a spring and carries the flies into a receptacle, where they are caught.

1,475,095 (Nov. 20, 1923; appl. Aug.31, 1922). FLY TRAP. Henry van Hees, Madison, N.J. - Flies are attracted to a rotatable trapping member which is treated with a suitable bait. The trapping member slowly revolves and carries the flies into a trapping chamber.

1,477,081 (Dec. 11, 1923; appl. Oct. 17, 1922). FLY CATCHER. Jose R. Salinas, Monterrey, Mex. - Flies alighting on an endless belt covered with adhesive are scraped off, and the supply of adhesive is renewed as the belt is moved.

1,479,648 (Jan. 1, 1924; appl. Oct. 31, 1921). FLY CATCHER. Charles J. Castera, Los Angeles, Calif. - This device consists of a cabinet provided with an endless belt. An insect bait, preferably a sweet liquid, is placed on the belt to attract flies, and they are carried by the belt within the cabinet and caught in a receptacle.

1,559,373 (Oct. 27, 1925; appl. Nov. 19, 1924). FLY CATCHER. Annett Purvis, Shreveport, La. - Flies alighting on a revolving wire mesh drum are carried under a screen trap.

1,577,148 (Mar. 16, 1926; appl. Mar. 27, 1925). FLY CATCHING DEVICE. Louis A.Pical, Parma, Ohio. - Flies on an adhesive coated belt are scraped off, and a fresh supply of adhesive is put on the belt as it is moved on rollers by a crank handle.

1,632,276 (June 14, 1927; appl. Jan. 14, 1926; in Cuba, Nov. 11, 1925). APPARATUS FOR CATCHING FLIES. Calixto de la Torriente, Habana, Cuba. - Flies are attracted by sweetened water to a revolving disc and carried under a wire mesh trapping chamber.

1,701,674 (Feb. 12, 1929; appl. Dec. 22, 1926). AUTOMATIC INSECT TRAP USING LAMPS. Siio Hitosi, Nagoya, Japan. - Insects alighting on a transparent revolving cylinder inside which an electric lamp is placed are carried beneath a receptacle.

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